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16 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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UNDERDEVELOPMENT, RECESSION HIT AFRICA HARDEST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text]

PARIS, September 13 - Africa would appear to be the continent worst hit by underdevelopment and the world recession, in spite of its huge resources, numbering 21 of the 31 countries recognised by the U.N. as being the least developed.

Nearly half of the world's 10 million refugees and displaced persons are in Africa, which has a very low level of literacy and one of the highest infant mortality rates.

Often victims of natural calamities such as drought, aggravated by geographical isolation, the people of these countries are also prey to civil or national wars fanned by interference from foreign powers exploiting their economic weakness and sometimes the local political regime.

"One is more ready to give us arms to tear ourselves apart and encourage destabilisation than to give us the resources and facilities necessary for our development", said one of the participants at the conference here on the Least Developed Countries (LDCS), Niger's Planning Minister Brah Mahamane.

The African group at the conference has several times joined forces to stress that the problem of underdevelopment must be re-situated into a global context and to call for greater justice in Africa's relations with the rest of the world.

"We have decided to concentrate all of our battle on achieving economic independence in order to be able to make our contribution to the resolution of international problems", Mr. Mahamane said.

Niger is a typical case of the countries under discussion here : land-locked, prone to periodic drought, and with an economy highly dependent on exports of just one product, uranium.

Enormous needs

A fall in the world price of uranium has badly hit Niger's development and investment programme, which it had in recent years been able to finance from its own export revenue.

"We were in a state of precarious convalescence with regard to our needs, which are enormous, and this fall threatens to slow down our whole programme", Mr. Mahamane said.

He stressed that "interdependence of the world today" and his conviction that the economic crises of the industrialised world could not be resolved "within their own restricted framework" but in the North-South Dialogue .

The Minister said that his country already suffered from climatic vagaries and was obliged to import cereals to augment the population's food supply, while health and illiteracy were also priority concerns.

Big step forward...

He said that France's proposal that the "Stabex" system of guaranteeing export revenues currently practised within the European Economic Community (EEC) be extended to the LDCS would be "a big step forward".

"The target of 0.15 per cent of gross national product of the industrialised nations for public aid to the LDCS is a minimum, and the results (of the conference) must meet the level of hopes", Mr. Mahamane said.

For the countries of Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda, among others on the continent, the low level of economic development or drought and isolation have been further aggravated by war and its ensuing destruction and human upheaval. Countries such as Sudan and Tanzania have also had to bear the burden of an influx of displaced people.

All of the African delegates here officially say that it is the economic battle that must be won, even if political problems are often still to the fore. (A.F.P.)

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOOK AT AFRICA

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 pp 1980-1981

[Article by Alex Rondos: "Socialist Look at Africa"]

[Text]

M. JEAN-PIERRE COT'S visit to Nigeria is indicative — just as his previous visit to Ghana was earlier in the month — of a desire in the socialist administration in Paris to extend horizons beyond the traditional field. M. Cot, who is the Minister responsible for Co-operation at the French Ministry of External Affairs, refers to his desire to "consider Africa as an ensemble", and he has promised himself that everytime he goes to a Francophone state he will also visit an Anglophone or Lusophone area.

This is not without its problems as the new government is rapidly finding out. France, M. Cot has said, does not have the means to ensure that the whole of Africa receives large and significant amounts of public aid. France will, therefore, "concentrate its efforts on its traditional friends". Some of these friends can be troublesome and even embarrassing, especially when they are obligations inherited from the Giscardian era.

Hence, M. Dacko, of the Central African Republic, can rest assured that the French will continue to offer financial support so that the civil servants can be paid, thus avoiding the chaos of the oft-quoted example of Uganda. France is also prepared to help Chad, especially in the reconstruction of N'Djamena. However, the abivalence displayed towards Libya by Giscard d'Estaing is not quite so apparent. Libya, in the view of the present government, must show that it is more than an army of occupation. Proof of Libyan assistance to Chad will be the day when they are no longer needed, so the argument goes.

No ambassador will be named to N'Djamena until the French Government feels assured that the Chadian Government enjoys what it calls "a certain independence".

The one leader for whom the socialists' distaste has been made manifestly clear is President Mobutu, of Zaire. The latest Franco-African summit was to have been held in Kinshasa in September. President Mitterrand has postponed the occasion and it will be held later in the year in France. However, there has been no question of removing some of the military officers who are helping train the Zaire forces.

What the socialist government is practising is the simple principle that you stick by your friends, many of whom your country helped create, however dislikeable or embarrassing they may have become, until you are absolutely certain that the friend can be replaced by someone who is more palatable. The tradition of an overseas empire, the survival of which has always depended on the discovery or creation of an indigenous group of collaborators, has not been forgotten in Paris. Even the most well-meaning government, as I think the socialist government in Paris is, fears possible chaos as much as it does existing tyranny.

What M. Cot would like to do is "decolonise co-operation". He has said that he wants to find out exactly where French money that is given as aid has gone. But above all, M. Cot is emphatic about the need to train more Africans. At present, according to M. Cot's estimates, 55 per cent of technical teachers in Africa are

French. He wants to see more interest in assistance to rural areas. "Peasants well-being must be made permanent so that they do not flee to the cities." Self-sufficiency in food production is another source of concern to him and he wants African countries to produce their own sources of energy.

On arriving at his ministry, he said he was "horrified to see that Central Africa had been recolonised. This country had practically come back under French administration."

As to the problems of The Gambia and the Senegalese reaction, he had this to say

CSO: 4700/59

CATHOLICISM SAID ONLY TOLERATED IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Barnard Degioanni: "Catholics At Government Mercy"]

[Text]

YAOUNDE, September 16 - The Roman Catholic Church functions in French-speaking Africa at the mercy of the political authorities in each country.

On the whole it is tolerated rather than welcomed, and it constantly watches its own behaviour to avoid being confronted by the earthly powers-that-be. At a meeting here at the beginning of the month ordained and lay members of the Church from 12 states all agreed that, while the position might change from country to country, Catholicism was generally gagged by the government.

They particularly deplored the fact that any policy which did not confirm to the thinking of the party or government in power was automatically censured. In addition the central powers kept a tight rein on broadcasting media, which were used as a propaganda weapon to feed the masses on government policies, the delegates agreed.

Representatives at the one-week conference were all members of the International Catholic Association for Radio and Television (UNDA) and the International Catholic Organisation for the Cinema (OCIC), from Benin, Burundi, Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mali, Centrafrica, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire.

Under observation...

Such a situation greatly compromised the Church's freedom of action, and it was virtually impossible for it to campaign against social inequalities or corruption. As an example of the gagging of social campaigning, the Yaoundé meeting was told that in Upper Volta it would be impossible to point out publicly

that eight bottles of champagne were worth the equivalent of a farmer's annual budget.

Government hold over the church was particularly strong in Benin, Burundi, Zaire and Togo, the delegates agreed, while in all the other states apart from Gabon and Ivory Coast it could be described as being under observation. As one priest remarked, "we have to make use of existing legal structures to push the law to its limits and beyond". .../

Islamic operation...

But the law differs from country to country. In Benin, Burundi, Togo and Zaire the Catholic press is banned, although Zaire and Togo give the Church access to radio programmes.

In Rwanda the Government accepts criticism on condition that it is "constructive", and the Church-inspired daily newspaper Kinyamateka has a circulation of 14,000.

Practising Catholics in Senegal fear that a sly operation is under way to Islamicise the national broadcasting service and relegate Catholic programmes to regional stations.

But despite their many problems delegates from all 12 participating countries have rejected Vatican proposals to install a continent-wide transmitter in Central Africa to broadcast in French.

They argue that the Protestant Church tried a similar operation 10 years ago, based in Addis Ababa. But it was abandoned after the Ethiopian revolution. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/59

BRIEFS

AID GROUP CHANGE PROPOSAL--Paris, September 16--France is to propose changes in the operations of an aid group for Africa set up with some other Western countries by the previous government, Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here Tuesday. The group is called Concerted Action for Development in Africa (ACDA). The brainchild of former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, it became operative in December 1979, with the participation of the United States, Britain, Belgium, West Germany and Canada. The system called for each member to supply development aid independently but in concert with the other partners. Each country furthermore took over a selected field of operations--France handled rural development, the United States health matters. Mr. Cot said the new French Government wanted a different system of consultations which would do away with each country being in charge of a given sector. The African countries themselves would be asked to take part in the harmonisation of projects, he said. There was an outcry in some French political and medical circles earlier this year over the allocation of the health field to the United States. It was alleged that the decision was intended to benefit the powerful American pharmaceutical industry. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 4]

ACCENT ON RADIO--Nairobi, September 17--It is cause for concern that after two decades of independence African countries are still not self-reliant in meeting their needs for appropriate technology, Kenyan Information and Broadcasting Minister Peter Oloo Aringo said here on Wednesday. In a speech to the second pan-African conference of permanent secretaries and directors of broadcasting, read on his behalf by his Assistant Minister, Ntere Mbogori, Mr. Aringo observed that "no radio production or transmission equipment is manufactured in independent Africa except for a few receiver assembly plants in some countries". The potential of radio broadcasting for servicing development in Africa was greater than for other media, the Minister said. That was because radio had "wider penetration" among urban people and "significant penetration in the rural areas where the majority of our people live". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 18 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/59

POLITICAL BUREAU DECLARATION ON GAMES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau yesterday made public an important declaration on the holding of the Second Central African Games.

In this declaration, which we have prominently published in this issue's inside pages, the Political Bureau, after pointedly alluding to the games in Angola, goes on to say that "they are taking place," as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated, "in an intricate and difficult international context in which disagreements are becoming vehement not only in developed capitalist societies, but also within the very imperialist system itself, on the one hand, and in which relations are becoming more strained among industrialized countries in the capitalist bloc and socialist camp.

Therefore, the declaration further emphasizes, it is within an international situation such as this, in which imperialistic aggression is increasing against the People's Republic of Angola, and has reached the point of recently invading it with the South African regular army backed by mercenaries of several nationalities and Angolan puppets in the south of our country that the Second Central African Games are to be held.

This fact has once again clearly proven our people's willingness to maintain friendly ties with every nation in the world and especially with the people on our own continent, thereby making it possible to strengthen unity and brotherly relations among African nations.

After emphasizing that any evidence of this nature will win the party's attention, the Political Bureau Declaration stresses that in our country physical culture and sports constitute an integral part of the educational system in the working people's daily life thereby enabling them to assume a stronger commitment to and a greater physical ability for the national reconstruction tasks and the establishment of a new socialist society.

For this reason, as can be read in the declaration, the holding of the Second Central African Games in the People's Republic of Angola will contribute not only to our sportsmen's athletic proficiency but will also enable them to acquire new experiences as well as proving our competency in the area of intense competition.

In the declaration, the Political Bureau also highlights the involvement of several of our country's active sectors in activities proper for the occasion and welcomes all athletes who will defend the People's Republic of Angola's colors, spurred on by the earnest desire to see our country once again win the greatest prestige in this very important sports event on the African continent.

As stated in the Political Bureau Declaration, "our country, traditionally hospitable and friendly, is called upon once again to receive our visitors in a befitting manner, thus proving their strongly disciplined spirit, organization and vigilance against saboteurs and all those who, through shameful acts, may wish to jeopardize the success which we wish for this Second Central African Games.

The MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, therefore, is urging all our people and, especially, all residents of the cities of Luanda and Huambo, to give their wholehearted cooperation and strict conformity to all established disciplinary standards so that this sports event may take place within the most favorable friendly and brotherly environment.

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CSO: 4728/142

HUAMBO POLITICAL SCHOOL. GRADUATES CADRE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] In an interview granted to ANGOP, Nuno de Oliveira, director of the institution, said that the Huambo Party Albano Machado Provincial School, founded 7 May 1977, has to date graduated 505 party cadres among whom were 345 political activists and 180 officials, members of provincial committees and party coordinators in towns and communes.

Students who attend the school where they undergo 4 months of political and ideological training, the time allotted for the courses, come from the Bie, Kuango Kubango Province and from the Huambo Province itself, after having been previously chosen, provided they are members of the party, JMPLA [Youth Movement for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] or of one of the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] provincial secretariats, and of OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

Four professors with intermediate courses taken at the Party's National School teach subjects on Marxism-Leninism, MPLA and Angolan history, the party structure and the scientific orientation of society. There are also two instructors who are in charge of cultural development.

Resident regulations facilitate the good use of the students' time. There is, therefore, a schedule for classes and for recreational and sports periods as well as for visits to well-planned enterprises in the provinces and for participation in conferences with local party leaders.

The students in this school are not cut off from productive tasks. In this context, a small collective farm and a vegetable garden were established to alleviate some food problems.

Requested to comment on the placement of graduate students, the school director replied that these are directed to the party's provincial committees' organizational departments which, in turn, assign the students to the work according to their capability.

To date, they have already completed seven courses and are about to finish the eighth, with a total of 54 students.

One of the main difficulties which causes deep concern for the establishment's administration is that of providing food for the students, for the plan drawn up by domestic trade does not meet anticipated needs.

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CSO: 4728/142

PRESIDENT MOI ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON CASH

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday told the police to be vigilant on the movement of Kenya's currency. The President said he was determined to see that currency regulations were adhered to and proper Government spending was observed.

President Moi was addressing a luncheon hosted by the Central Bank of Kenya to mark its 15th anniversary.

"I have directed that serious steps must be taken to make sure that stricter measures are taken to save public funds," he said.

The President said he had issued instructions to conserve the country's scarce foreign exchange.

"This will mean in practice that henceforth, foreign exchange will only be allocated for

such essential items as raw materials, capital goods, medicines and agricultural inputs," he said, adding that "while we must be realistic, there are now some signs of hope and prospect; both in the national arenas and across the worldwide spectrum, which may dispel the distressing thought of any permanent gloom."

President Moi said new banks would not be making their optimum contribution to national development unless in terms of presence and service — they were prepared to reach into the rural areas where the majority of Kenyans lived and worked.

"It is not enough, and it is no great cause for satisfaction, when these bodies are represented only in Nairobi and Mombasa," he said.

"It is quite imperative in my view that commercial banks should understand and perform their role, as a catalyst, in helping us to increase productivity

and improve living standards in the rural areas," President Moi said.

He recalled that when the bank was inaugurated in 1966, its first task was to replace the notes and coins of the East African Currency Board, then amounting in value to something over Shs. 400 million.

He noted that this was smoothly accomplished and in June this year the total amount of national currency in circulation had risen to well over Shs. 1,000 million. He said in recent times, the Central Bank had been issuing our Nyayo currency now familiar everywhere in the Republic.

The occasion was attended by, among others, the Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo and a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G. G. Kariuki.

CSO: 4700

MP'S COME UNDER POLICE QUESTIONING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by GIDEON MULAKI]

[Text]

SEVEN Members of Parliament are being questioned by police over alleged false mileage claims and other issues.

The MPs' personal files have already been taken from the National Assembly by officers from the Criminal Investigations Department (CID).

The seven are Nakuru North MP Koigi wa Wamwere, Ugenya MP James Orengo, Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya, Nyando MP Onyango Midika, Eldoret North MP Chelagat Mutai, Bungoma South MP Lawrence Sifuna and Lurambi South MP Wasike Ndombi.

The file of Wundanyi MP Mashengu wa Mwachofi is also understood to have been taken to CID headquarters but the MP has not yet been questioned.

Mileage

One of the MPs said they were being quizzed on why they were claiming mileage allowance for cars which they are understood to have sold.

Bungoma South MP Sifuna said: "They asked me why I was claiming mileage on my car while it is known that I have sold it to a European.

"They also asked me about my political connections in some countries like Bulgaria, China and Israel and also my bank.

Mr. Sifuna said Miss Mutai was also being questioned.

He said of the other six that they "are all sailing on the same boat".

Police have also searched their houses, he said.

"When police came to my house they searched all documents, but they never got anything," he said.

Nyando MP Onyango Midika confirmed he had been quizzed but declined to give details, saying it was a very sensitive one.

Asked for comment, the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Leonard Ngugi, said he had heard "the rumour".

Efforts to reach the other MPs were fruitless.

BOYCOTT OF LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOW that the racist rugby team has concluded its tour of New Zealand and gone on to the United States, there is no reason why the African countries should continue equivocating on the issue of participation in the 1984 Olympics.

African nations have made it a principle that they would not entertain having sporting links with South Africa. This principle has on the whole been honoured in the past. We expect that they will continue the same in the future.

Some doubt has been cast about this, particularly in American circles, where some elements have argued that sport should be totally divorced from politics. Yet it is the same Americans who led a boycott of the Moscow Olympics to show Moscow that the world was displeased with its invasion of Afghanistan.

If that was not political then the term must be getting a new meaning which is not yet in the universal dictionaries.

Officially the Americans are saying they will not interfere in any way with the racist tour since the invitation is strictly private. This stand is as nonsensical as the New Zealand stand was.

There is no way one is to separate the activities of national, or for that matter, regional sporting

organisations when it comes to having links with the racists.

In the American case this has been recognised by the leadership of the host city — Los Angeles — who have expressed their concern over the potential boycott of the Olympics. They clearly state that allowing the racing rugby team to play in the US will lead to even non-African countries joining the boycott.

When African nations were urging New Zealand to stop the racist tour New Zealand responded by arguing that she was being pressurised since she is just a small power. The need to demolish this kind of argument for all times becomes another compelling reason why the African nations must announce their boycott of the Olympics in the US now. Such a boycott of one of the super powers would establish the principle for good.

These days, the nations of the West have a way of thinking that all their interests are linked. It is time the African nations realised that their interests particularly with respect to Southern Africa are all related. Thus the Namibia independence, assuring Angola's integrity and creating a multiracial society in South Africa are all inter-related.

CSO: 4700

DEVALUATION AIMS AT SPURRING EXPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by KARIUKI-WACCIIRA in column "News Background": "Devaluation Is To Spur Exports"]

[Text]

WHEN news came that Kenya had devalued the shilling by 18 per cent, I felt uncomfortable. In February this year, it had received a 5 per cent chop. The effective devaluation this year thus amounts to a high 23 per cent scale-down.

As a result, if Kenya was able to import 10 tons of medicine last year, the same money will now bring in only 8 tons. All things remaining the same, Kenya will now acquire only 78 per cent of what she would have been able to acquire last year, without having to reduce her import bill at all. Kenya's purchasing power in the international market has simply cascaded.

On the other side of the picture, the purchasing power of all other countries trading with Kenya has climbed up. It would be just as though these countries had revalued their currency against the Kenya shilling. These foreign countries will experience the exact opposite of the effects Kenya will experience in her international market transactions.

If Britain could buy 10 tons of coffee from Kenya last year, the same amount of money will now enable her to get 12 tons of coffee, without, as little as adding a penny. Kenya has made itself a source of cheap goods for international buyers. Cheap coffee, cheap tea, cheap pyrethrum etcetera.

If Kenya fetched 20 pounds from selling coffee to Britain last year, the same amount of coffee will earn it less than 16 pounds in foreign exchange this year. Kenya will have to produce and sell more and more just to keep earning the same amount of money after the devaluation.

My sense of foreboding was perhaps whetted by the words of an accountant in a company that relies on imported raw materials who said: "We had trouble getting the amounts of our foreign exchange applications approved by the Central Bank before the devaluation. Now we shall need to increase our applied allocations by at least 15 per cent to import the same amount of raw materials. The Government seems to be tightening the string on the country's foreign exchange earnings, under the pretext of trying to loosen the string."

Of course, this accountant was not altogether right. But he was drawing my mind closer to the one question that must be asked: How much additional foreign exchange are we going to earn through making our exports cheaper and building up international demand for them, in comparison to the foreign exchange we stand to lose, in compensating ourselves for a lower purchasing power of our shilling in buying our imports? Put in another way, is devaluation good, fairly good, or very bad for us?

It is fairly bad. But it was imperative that the Government should devalue the Kenya shilling. We live in a complex world.

For a long time now since the oil crisis made its presence felt in Kenya, we have not been earning enough foreign exchange to pay for all our imports. As this problem has increased in intensity, so also has been our difficulty in keeping vital import inputs flowing into the country's economy. We can cut imports, but only up to some extent. We can reduce the importation of gramophone records, video tapes, grapes, blackcurrant juice etcetera. But we cannot stop the flow into the country of medicines, fuel, industrial spare parts and so forth. Today, our purchase of vital categories of imports is hampered. An SOS has to be sounded, and a way of struggling out of the difficult bind has to be sought. One eventuality, rather than a solution, is to devalue the shilling.

When Kenya cannot pay for all her imports, she has to borrow in the structural arrangement of the International Monetary Fund. Kenya has been running a trading deficit through the assistance of IMF. The Central Bank of Kenya draws advice from IMF in operating her foreign exchange transactions. In fact, the first governor of the Central Bank in 1966 was an officer seconded for service in the Kenyan Government by the IMF.

Kenya can spend more on imports than the total it earns in foreign exchange. Additional foreign exchange comes from what it borrows, plus what it receives as gifts. But gifts form a very tiny proportion of any country's "income".

If Kenya has to keep importing what it requires, boosting exports to earn more foreign exchange is not a plausible solution. Our main exports are coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. Farmers cannot change the supply of these things at short notice. Prices of coffee are determined by the London-based International Coffee Organisation, on the basis of world quota supply. Kenya will have to adhere to standing prices, and will not get a bigger quota just because it has devalued its currency. We will get only a marginal increase in the level of tourism, most probably to be offset by lower earnings per tourist.

So, why has the Kenya shilling been devalued?

The answer is simply to get us more credit from the IMF, to allow us to run a bigger trading deficit and to get debts rescheduled. This is the standard prescription of the IMF for a payments crisis such as Kenya

has found itself in. A foreign exchange crisis is in our midst, and our finance authorities have to explore solutions — at least in the short-term, by bowing to international pressures to devalue the Kenya shilling.

The ordinary man will enjoy living in a country where vital imports are flowing in — medicines, machinery and so forth.

However if salaries remain the same, the common man will manage only lesser purchases of goods than he was able to do before the devaluation. In an economy such as ours that is import-oriented, expensive imports will raise prices of locally produced goods with a sweeping rapidity.

Take for instance the way high oil prices in the past have raised the prices in transport and other related services. Oil import prices will in effect rise after the devaluation. Oil companies will ask the Government for higher petrol pump prices or they will hit the doldrums.

CSO: 4700

UNIVERSITY APPEARS TO BE BACK TO NORMAL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 18 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Excerpts]

Academic year ends in two weeks

THE atmosphere at the University of Nairobi appears to have returned to normal at the close of this academic year which according to some observers has been one of the most troubled years at the university. What must have come as good news to some academic members of staff was the recent return of passports to some lecturers whose passports were taken by the government approximately two weeks after the last student unrest. According to sources at the university so far, two lecturers out of the ten that had their passports taken have had them back and have been allowed to travel outside the country. The move to restrict the lecturers' travel followed the presidential directive that no lecturers would be allowed to travel outside the country without official clearance.

The measures to restrict the lecturers' travel was introduced soon after some lecturers were accused by the government of instigating student disturbances. Several lecturers were then turned back at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on their way to attend a conference in Zimbabwe. The denial of permission to the lecturers to travel was seen by some observers as an admission on the side of the government that it suspected that the frequent student disturbances may have been caused by foreign connections.

This academic year will come to an end at the end of this month. The only group of students so far left at the campus are the non-final year students who are expected to complete their examinations towards the end of September. The other groups of students, the post-graduate and the final year students, sat for their examinations at different times but the latter group has not yet had their results which will be officially released after the external examiners have had a look at the scripts and the senate has approved them. In the meantime, the students who were asked to vacate the halls of residence two weeks ago have to wait for the results from their homes.

HARAMBEE ABUSES SAID TO WARRANT PROBE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

COMPLAINTS that funds raised for harambee projects in many parts of the country are falling into the wrong hands are now too many to be ignored. Obviously there are people around who are not worthy of the trust placed on them by those they pretend to be serving.

Here is a true account of a case that took place in Nyeri District. Two successful people were approached by the committee of their local primary school to help organise a harambee for its development. They were more than willing to do this, bearing in mind the fact that it was that very same school that started them on the road to success.

A successful harambee was held where, apart from the money raised from the others who attended the meeting, the two individuals made sizeable contributions, including donations from their friends throughout the country.

Sometime back this year, the same committee approached them saying that the funds raised had not been sufficient to complete the work, and could they organise another harambee?

Although they were rather surprised knowing fully well that little work had been done, they were still willing to aid a genuine cause. They therefore asked the committee for certified audited accounts of how the money had been spent before they went ahead with another fund-raising drive.

The committee panicked, apparently suspecting trouble. They did produce audited accounts, but the auditors had obviously been fed the wrong information. The accounts did not even reflect the very substantial amounts that the two gentlemen had made!

It would seem clear from the reports coming from other parts of the country that this is not an isolated case. Generosity by members of the public is being turned to selfish private gain and deserving causes are not being served as they should.

No one would like to demean the concept of harambee. It has been one of the great success stories of Kenya and is intimately linked with our national outlook and image, to the extent that we have adopted it as our national motto.

As the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, pointed out the other day, it is a demonstration of people's willingness to help the less fortunate members of society.

The people must, however, be protected from greedy individuals who manoeuvre themselves into positions of trust for the purpose of getting their hands to resources meant to help uplift the social welfare of the communities they live in.

Some countries have incorporated self-help into the central planning of the government. In South Korea, it forms a part of the Ministry of Social Services and has been a huge success. It has been suggested that a similar move be made here.

While such suggestions are being studied, there is the urgent need to ensure that the funds that have been collected throughout the country for harambee projects do actually end up where they are supposed to go.

The provincial administration in particular, has a clear duty here to probe the use of harambee funds, since they are the ones in direct touch with the people.

It is a great betrayal of the contributors of such funds, both here and outside the country, to see them ending in the pockets of individuals.

CSO: 4700

VILLAGE ENJOYS BENEFITS OF BIOGAS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Sep 81 pp 11, 13

[Article by Joyce Ciira: "The Biogas Village"]

[Text]

IT IS sometimes said that rural people are conservative and do not welcome innovations, especially when they are bound to change their way of life.

This is certainly not true of the residents of Nderu Village in Kikuyu, Kiambu District, who have embraced the new idea of using biogas for cooking and lighting wholeheartedly.

"We are all very enthusiastic about the project," says Samuel Kiarie Ngugi, chairman of the newly formed village committee in charge of the project.

The Nderu Rural Settlement Community Biogas Demonstration Complex is a Ministry of Energy and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat) project.

It was started in June this year and when complete will consist of four gas digesters — two of eight cubic metres capacity each, one of 25 cubic metres and another of 35 cubic metres capacity. Already, the two digesters of eight cubic metres capacity each are complete and six homes are using the biogas for cooking and lighting. When the other two digesters are complete, they will supply piped gas to 30 to 32 homes primarily for cooking and lighting.

The project is supervised by an Indian biogas expert, H S Hanuman, currently attached to Habitat. His organisation, the Gobai Gas Scheme of Bombay,

India, has helped start such projects in Tanzania, Somali and Upper Volta. "However," stresses Mr. Hanuman, "all these others have been individual projects. This is the first time we are involved in a community project."

Talking about the project, Dr. Ganti Rao of Habitat says that his organisation sees the project as a training and testing ground for the transfer of technology from a developing country — this time India — to another developing country. The project could therefore act as a catalyst for technical co-operation between developing countries.

This is especially in order, bearing in mind the sentiments of representatives of some developing countries at the recently concluded UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy who felt that developing countries should co-operate more in developing renewable sources of energy. They felt this was necessary to avoid a situation whereby the developing countries would be dependent on the developed world for renewable energy.

Unlike some of the exhibits at the recent "Energy 81" exhibition that have to be imported, the Nderu biogas project does not require any imports. "All the materials are available locally," emphasises Dr. Rao.

The six homes already using the biogas have been fitted with a double gas stove and gas lamp each, manufactured in India, but which can be manufactured locally. The stoves cost the

equivalent of Shs. 220, while the lamps cost Shs. 230 each.

However, the cost can be brought down with mass production. Commenting on this, Dr. Rao says that the Kenyan piping contractor who did the piping for the project, is willing to manufacture stoves if there is demand for them.

"What's more," adds Dr. Rao, "as stoves using biogas do not need any specialised burner, they can even be made by village funds, thus cutting down costs even more."

The villagers are especially keen on the project because they do not lose anything. After the biogas is produced, the animal waste is used as fertiliser. "This even makes better fertiliser than when the dung is used straight", explains Mr. Hanuman.

It is significant that the project is located next to an already existing piggery, and the digesters have been built using locally manufactured components, construction materials, labour and building methods.

The project has also made provision for the construction of 10 communal toilets, so that the human waste can also be used to manufacture gas. Contrary to what many would expect, the villagers are aware of this and welcome the idea.

"There is nothing wrong with it," says Samuel Ngugi.

Habitat hopes that the Nderu Village biogas project will be the forerunner of many such projects in Kenya — and the rest of Africa.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN PRESS UNDER FIRE—Tourism Minister, Mr. Elijah Mwangale yesterday accused the foreign Press of misinterpreting Kenya and giving it a bad name. The Minister was speaking at a cocktail party organised by Pakistan International Airlines in honour of tour operators from Gulf countries. He said most foreign Press organisations had made Nairobi their base so every bad story written about Africa was datelined Nairobi. He said this made people think that everything bad was happening in Nairobi. He assured tour operators that Kenya was a peaceful country with a crime rate lower than that of other cities in the world. He said Kenya had the best beaches and parks for game-viewing. He invited tour-operators from Gulf countries to visit every part of Kenya. "The only way to overcome the misinterpretation done by the foreign media is to visit one another," he said. Americans were generally aware of what Kenya offered in tourism, he added. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 22 Sep 81 p 3]

TEA-FARM WORM INVASION—Some tea-growing areas of Kirinyaga District have been invaded by an unidentified worm which is reported to be retarding the crop's production. This was said by farmers during the official opening of the Kabonge Tea Buying Centre in Mwirua Location, Ndia Division, at the weekend. The centre was opened by the general manager of the Kenya Tea Development Authority, Mr. Simon M. Kamunyu. Mr. Kamunyu told the farmers that KTDA field officers in the area would take specimens of the worms to a laboratory for identification. He said the farmers would then be provided with chemicals for killing the worms. He appealed to the farmers not to panic as KTDA would take action immediately. Claiming that some fertilisers of poor quality had been provided to the farmers, Mr. Kamunyu said the KTDA had provided farmers with better fertilisers. He commended the farmers for their tireless efforts in improving their tea production. He said over 145 million kilograms of tea leaves was picked last year. Addressing the same meeting, an Assistant Minister for Health who is also the MP for the area, Mr. James Njiru appealed to the farmers to leave politics to politicians.—KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Sep 81 p 3]

DUTCH GRANT, LOAN—Nairobi, September 14—Kenya is to receive 133 million Kenyan shillings (almost 15 million dollars) from the Netherlands to support its balance of payments, Dutch Charge d'Affaires Kleiweg De Zwaan said here today when he called on Vice President and Minister for Finance Mwai Kibaki. Mr. De Zwaan said that half the amount would be provided as a grant while the remainder would be given as a loan bearing an annual interest of 2.5 per cent, repayable over 30 years with eight

years' grace period. The Charge d'Affaires said the purpose was to prevent a further deterioration of Kenya's present financial and economic situation which would have a negative impact on the country's development activities. The aid is intended for essential imports such as raw materials, spare parts, fertilizers and medical drugs. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 20]

CSO: 4700

PRAISE GIVEN FOR U.S. AID TO LIBERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

African nations, from all indications, are tired of war, strife, hunger, poverty and illiteracy. Far from being a curse from heavens, Africa's predicaments, to a large extent, have instead been caused by colonial powers who had for centuries held the continent in servitude; hence exposing the continent to one of the most damnable tribulation in the existence of mankind.

In their exploitative pursuits, the colonial masters with impunity, reaped Africa bare of its once abundant resources - natural and human. In addition, their scramble for the continent resulted in the creation of appendages and divisions among African states and their peoples.

In a nutshell, this was the lamentable state of affairs that was bequeathed to independent African states by their unscrupulous colonial masters. This ugly situation therefore, left African countries with one option: to pick up their pieces and start resuscitating their battered and near-

ly depleted economies. The efforts, however, could not have gained any marked momentum without the help of some friendly nations as well as international financial and donor institutions.

Liberia, Africa's first republic South of the Sahara, which has always maintained an "Open Door" policy, has had in the process several powerful friendly nations which have continued to lend meaningful support to its efforts aimed at revamping all areas of its national development. Among these friendly countries are Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan. Yet, there is, of all friendly nations, one friend of Liberia whose succour has continued to be so profound that it has enable Liberia to surmount its difficulties, especially economic. It can indisputedly be said that that friend is none other than the United States of America.

The governments of the United States, no matter what policies they have pur-

sued, have always proved to be Friend among the friends of Liberia. Of the latest salient feature of the US Government's good intention toward Liberia was the visit of its Postmaster General, Mr. William F. Bolger, to Liberia from August 27 - 29, 1981. The visit itself was a consummation of a long overdue response to the Liberian Government's invitation for the US Postmaster General to visit the country. Mr. Bolger's visit to Liberia was the first of its kind by a top US Government official since the 1978 official visit by former President Jimmy Carter.

At the end of Mr. Bolger's two-day fact-finding visit, the Liberian government was assured of US government's assistance to improve her (Liberia's) postal system by providing needed equipment and training facilities. These included the provision of more than 200 vehicles, lock boxes, mail bags, safe and lead seal, and all other needs of the Liberia Postal Affairs Ministry. Mr. Bolger assured the Liberian Government that American technicians would be sent to work along with their Liberian counterparts to improve the entire postal system of Liberia, with emphasis on the rural postal program.

The US Postmaster General as a matter of fact, expressed disappointment over the activities of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) which, he said, has not provided enough assistance to its member countries including Liberia.

No sooner had the People's Redemption Council (PRC) assumed the leadership of Liberia did the USA appear on the scene to help solve the country's economic problems.

The former US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr. Richard Moose, at the head of several goodwill missions to Liberia following the April 12, 1980, Military coup, told officials of the Liberian Government that his government would give Liberia an initial \$5 million for budgetary support, while an additional \$5 million would be given as food assistance. In addition, he disclosed that with the cooperation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), \$9 million of Special Drawing Right (SDR) was guaranteed for Liberia.

Mr. Moose also revealed that arrangements were made with US commercial banks to loan Liberia \$5 million, and that his government would help defray some of Liberia's oil bills.

"All foreign debts owed by Liberia to the US and other friendly countries would be rescheduled in order to help Liberia recover from the present economic crisis," Mr. Moose pledged.

From what became his assessment of Liberia's needs, Secretary Moose said he would return home and advance talks with international financial institutions and friends of Liberia for financial support to meet the teething economic problems that faced the young Peo-

ple's Redemption Council government.

In fact, Mr. Moose had as a member of his last entourage to Liberia, an expert of finance at the US State Department, Mr. Donald Born, who spent additional days in Liberia to hold talks with government officials on Liberia's immediate needs.

The result of Mr. Moose's goodwill visits enabled the PRC government to sail above the turbulent economic crisis that it inherited from the last administration.

But that was only a tip of the iceberg, as the US Government has thereafter continued to explore several other areas in which it could assist the Liberian Government. One of the areas on which the lot fell was rural broadcasting.

In October, 1980, the US and the Liberian governments signed an \$11.7 million loan agreement for the establishment of a Rural Communication Network. When the project has gone into full swing, for the first time in the history of Liberia, both national and international news programmes would reach people throughout the country, through regional radio stations.

Similarly, the United States Government also undertook the improvement of the Information Ministry's library, and promised to assist in all phases of media development and training. The former Counsellor for Public Affairs at the US Embassy in Monrovia, Mr. Frank Paul Catanoso, who paid a

courtesy call on the then Deputy Information Minister Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison, who is now Minister, said his government placed much emphasis on the training of media personnel. He therefore urged the authorities of the Ministry to take advantage of such programs.

Recently, the new US Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. William L. Swing, during a courtesy call on Minister Allison, intimated that several areas in the field of mass communications would be considered for bilateral cooperation between Liberia and the United States of America.

Mr. Swing observed that there was a substantial amount of resources that could be tapped in Liberia, and informed Minister Allison that his government was interested in developing close contact and cooperation in the areas of print and electronic media.

For Commander-in-Chief Samuel K. Doe, therefore, to have exalted the US Government during his November, 1980, major policy statement that the "United States Government has given us more direct financial assistance than it gave in the last year of the previous Tolbert administration," was certainly no misstatement, and was a demonstration of the PRC Government's appreciation of the US Government's assistance.

Another important area in which the American Government is assisting Liberia is the military. In fact, the 30th

anniversary of the US military mission to Liberia was celebrated recently on August 27, 1981. The history of the US mission to Liberia dates as far back as 1911, when Liberia asked the US to re-organize its Frontier Force (now the Armed Forces of Liberia). Accordingly, the US War Department appointed three Afro-American officers who arrived in Liberia on May 1, 1912.

Subsequently, as a result of a treaty signed between the US and Liberia on January 11, 1951, US Military Mission to Liberia was born. Since its birth in Liberia about 30 years ago, the Mission's functions and involvement with the Armed Forces of Liberia have included among other things:

1. Managing and administering material and equipment transactions;

2. Managing military education programs to train Liberian military personnel; and

3. Assessing the Liberian government's military capability as well as identifying future requirements.

The US Air Force also constructed Robertsfield, now the Roberts International Airport, which today serves as a modern international airport. It also constructed the Freeport of Monrovia in 1948, which was the result of a meeting between the late Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt of the USA and

William V.S. Tubman of Liberia.

The US Government's major military assistance to West Africa is being concentrated in Liberia, followed by Senegal. Liberia depends substantially on US Security assistance, which recently appropriated about \$12.3 million for new equipment and a training program of \$600,000 to help complete the re-organization of the Armed Forces of Liberia. Part of the loan is being used for the construction of new army barracks.

With the levels of assistance to Liberia from developed nations since the founding of the nation in 1821, the United States Government has provided the most desirable and impact-sustaining aid. Given Liberia's development needs, it can be said that she would foster mutually beneficial contacts and cooperation with not only the US, but all other developed nations which would view her development problems more seriously.

For now, the United States of America has proven that she is a genuine friend concerned about Liberia's problems - economic, social, political and cultural. Her material and other support during Liberia's transition period is ample evidence of this.

PETTIQUOI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KREMLIN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

Liberia's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Francis T. Pettiquoi, has said that the cordial relations existing between Liberia and the Soviet Union would continue to grow in an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust.

A Foreign Ministry release issued here Saturday said Ambassador Pettiquoi made the statement Friday in Moscow when he presented his letters of credence to Mr. P.G. Gulashvili, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Presidium at the Kremlin.

The release further quoted Ambassador Pettiquoi as saying that the principal objectives of the Liberian Government were "to construct a society based on social justice, peace, equality, freedom and human dignity".

He extended special greetings on behalf of Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, the government and people of Liberia to the government and people of the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Deputy Chairman Gulashvili welcomed Ambassa-

dor Pettiquoi to the Kremlin and explained that the Soviet Union's policies were geared towards building its relations with African states and other developing countries based on "the principle of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

He also indicated the Soviet Union's readiness "for a dialogue with all forces that are striving to strengthen peace and international security."

On Soviet-Liberian relations, the release quoted Deputy Chairman Gulashvili as saying that "this had not developed regularly."

He, however, said that he looked forward to fruitful developments and assured Ambassador Pettiquoi that his activities in that direction would meet understanding and cooperation from the Soviet Government.

Ambassador Pettiquoi was greeted at the Kremlin by an array of high Soviet officials, including the Secretary of the Presidium, Mr. M.P. Georgadze and Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zems-kov, among others.

PRC SPEAKER GBARTU DECRIES BRIBERY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text]

Bribery is still rampant within the nation's security forces and it must be stopped, PRC Speaker Brigadier General Jeffrey Gbartu, said during a mass meeting with security agencies at the E.J. Roye Building Friday.

"In the Tolbert regime there was much corruption. We took over, but now we have found out that the same corruption is still going on," the PRC Speaker told assembled security officers in the E.J. Roye Auditorium.

General Gbartu said bribery within the security forces was on the rise and was embarrassing to the PRC. "Can we stopped receiving bribes?" he asked in a pleading voice.

Speaker Gbartu said reports has reached him that there were "lots of corruption" going on at the nation's borders. The PRC Speaker said because of this alleged practice by immigration and other security officers, there were many illegal entries and acts of smuggling have mounted.

Speaker Gbartu called on security officers to be disciplined. He told subordinate officers to respect their superiors. He said there should be compliance to order before complaint.

He told security officers that in performing their duties, they should treat both citizens and foreigners alike. "Don't push or dragged a man simply because he is a foreigners," he cautioned.

He also admonished the officers to be understanding in cases of minor violations of the laws. He said if a motirist breaks a traffic rule, simply because he did not understand the rule, he should be acquainted with the rule instead of being arrested.

Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu responding, said many of the things the PRC Speaker highlighted can be seen "glaringly". The Minister however assured Speaker Gbartu that he and members of the Joint Security would redoubled their efforts in carrying out their duties.

Minister Neyplu told General Gbartu because of similar act of corruption, he had to detained a security officer who had been harassing residents in the Bong' Mines concession area, Bong County.

CSO: 4700

LACK OF EQUIPMENT HAMPERS CID

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Sep 81, p 8

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text]

The lack of advanced pathological equipment at the JFK Medical Center is hindering efforts to solve many homicide cases, CID Director Bangalee Saysay claimed in a recent interview.

He said homicide cases can only be solved through the aid of advanced pathological equipment. The Criminal Investigation Division, because it lacks such equipment, cannot solve many of the homicide cases, he added.

As a consequence, to solve a homicide case of a decomposed body, Phorensic Pathologist, Dr. Isaac Moses usually goes to Egypt to perform autopsy examination.

This, he said, last for weeks, adding that the process impedes solving of unusual death cases.

He said the autopsy report of Stalin Knowlden has been

submitted to his office by Dr. Isaac Moses of the JFK Hospital. But added that the result of the report cannot be revealed since suspects allegedly involved have been indicted by the Criminal Court, Temple of Justice.

Director Saysay said his agency has sufficient evidences to warrant prosecution against the alleged suspects, Barbara K. Anderson and her accomplices, Benjamin Knowlden and William Knowlden.

He said there exists an extradition treaty between the Governments of Liberia and the United States of America. But if extradition proceedings against the alleged fugitive, suspect William Knowlden fails, there is the possibility of the two accomplices being tried in the absence of the third party.

William Knowlden, the alleged fugitive suspect,

fled to the U.S. sometime this year after Stalin Knowlden, his brother, was allegedly killed during a fratricidal fight over rent money.

Director Saysay also said the two suspects, Barbara K. Anderson and Benjamin Knowlden, who have been detained, are awaiting court trial.

He said in the homicide cases of Summer Wright and Jassie Sonewa, there has been no report from the hospital to ascertain their cause of death.

Summer Wright, a senior female student at the B.W. Harris High School in Monro-

via, allegedly committed suicide; while Jassie Sonewa, a female senior student at the University of Liberia, was found dead in her bedroom. Both incidents occurred early this year.

Director Saysay claimed that due to inadequate transportation, all other cases tend to stall. He said if a crime is committed, because of lack of vehicle, agents sometimes have to wait for hours on their single vehicle for transportation.

He said this has also led to criminals escaping after they have committed an offense.

CSO: 4700

WORK ON NEW CONSTITUTION PROGRESSES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Teage]

[Text]

The mechanics for drafting the nation's new constitution have begun and public hearings on the formulation of the document will commence in about a month's time, Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, Dr. Amos Sawyer, said at a press conference Wednesday.

Dr. Sawyer said, six standing committees have been established to undertake the various activities required for the drafting of a new constitution.

In about two weeks, following the presentation of a document to be circulated by the Secretariat of the Commission, the Commission would be prepared for public hearings. The hearings will be conducted nation-wide, Dr. Sawyer said.

He said the Commission currently has a \$500,000 budgetary allotment from government, Dr. Sawyer however explained that projections show a possible need for additional funds in order to cope with the scope of work envisioned.

The six committees are those on Social and Political issues, Judiciary and Finance and the Economy, Government Review, Recommendation and hearings and Drafting.

A full-time secretariat, dealing with administration and research, has also been formed; it is currently functioning from offices at the OAU village in Virginia, near Monrovia, Dr. Sawyer said.

Mr. Winston Tubman, former Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations, heads the Secretariat's research department, while Mr. Willie Belleh, a former director of Special Projects at the Institute of Public Administration, heads the administrative arm of the secretariat.

The Secretariat, Dr. Sawyer said, is at the moment studying reports of the various standing committees that have been adopted by the Commission. The Commission began formal work on May 14, he said.

Dr. Sawyer said the Secretariat is also currently providing further analysis

and synthesis of the reports which could be used as the basis for formulating the proposals that are necessary for public participation.

"What we intend to do before holding public hearings is to provide the public with the necessary information upon which informed opinion can be built," he said.

"There is a large sector of our population, he said "that does not know what a constitution is all about. We want to begin from there, informing our people on what a Constitution is and it isn't."

Dr. Sawyer said the Commission intends to infuse into the masses some idea that a Constitution requires the support of the entire people in order for it to be effective.

"It can't work by itself", he said, without the respect and support of the politicians and the general citizenry. A Constitution is nothing more than a piece of paper," Dr. Sawyer added.

He noted that the Commission would seek to synthesize the public as to its responsibility in ensuring the effective operation of a Constitution.

Once that is done, Dr. Sawyer asserted, "then we want to be able to inform the public on the details of the suspended (constitution) document. Many of us have not read that document. On many occasions, it was referred to but not in any substantive way because it was not part of the educational process—definitely not part

of any citizenry, training process in Liberia".

There is a need, Dr. Sawyer stressed, to inform the Liberian people on the details of the suspended Constitution. The Constitution of the nation was suspended on April 15, 1980 after the PRC took power.

He said the Secretariat's research department is currently preparing a document that will outline, article by article, the suspended document with an interpretation of what each article is meant to say.

"This document, along with other ideas related to what were the deficiencies in the old, suspended Constitution—some of its pitfalls, as we see them, some of the problems it encountered and whether those problems were resolved, how they were resolved or what's needed to be done to resolve them, will be embedded within the Secretariat's document", he said.

Based upon the experiences of other people's cultures and nations, Dr. Sawyer pointed out, the Commission's Secretariat will be able to put together a comprehensive document that will contain suggestive issues, he said.

He said attempts will be made to study other people's constitutions and procedures in solving their problems. But, he added, there will be no attempt to copy other constitutions.

He said it will be on this basis that the people will be in position to form an

opinion."They will know then what a Constitution is and what is expected of them.The kind of input they are expected to make "etc.

Dr. Sawyer said the Secretariat's document is expected to be ready for circulation within 14 days and shortly thereafter, it will be made available to the press and public.

The Constitutional Commission Chairman said efforts would be made to recognize the people in order to ensure that in a systematic way, they can make their input in the process of the drafting of the New Liberian Constitution.

Dr. Sawyer also revealed that plans are currently afoot to supplement the \$500,000 budget given the Commission, noting that already, preliminary contacts have been made with a number of international donor agencies and foundations with the view of soliciting needed funds to carry on the works of the Commission.

Asked if there would be any strings attached should the donor organizations consent to given the funds, Dr. Sawyer said no, "there would be no such strings attached."

CSO: 4700

PRICE STABILIZATION COMMITTEE IS SET UP

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

Commerce, Industry and Transportation Minister E. Sumo Jones has established a nine-man internal committee within the Ministry to find possible solutions to the spiraling prices of essential consumer items in the country.

The committee, to be known as Price Stabilization Committee, is being headed by Assistant Industry Minister Isaac Randolph, while Assistant Commerce Minister J. Sie Williams will serve as Co-Chairman.

Others on the committee set up at a senior staff meeting Monday are the Assistant Minister of Transportation, the Directors of Foreign Trade; Domestic Trade, Price Analysis and Marketing; Standards, Land Transportation, and the Information Division.

The Committee is charged with the responsibility of making studies and investigating into all aspects of

the importation and delivery of consumers items into the country reasonably with minimum cost to the public.

Minister Jones, emphasizing the gravity of the price situation and the concern of the PRC Government to ensure that adequate supplies are available at reasonable costs to the average man on the street, said that it is for the welfare of the majority of the low income earners that the Ministry was undertaking this exercise intended to stabilize prices for consumer items in the country.

The Minister pointed out that in order to work effectively in the stabilization of consumer items, his Ministry, which is often blamed for price increases should at all times be consulted in future when there is need for adjustment to be made in Excise, Surcharge or other taxes that have direct effect on the consumer.

Touching on consumer-businessman relationship, Captain Jones noted the deterioration in their dealings. Because of this reason, he announced the reconstitution of the Consumers Grievance Committee to form an integral part of the Ministry whose responsibility it will be to handle complaints brought to its attention by the consuming public against the business community.

This Committee, headed by Deputy Commerce Minister Captain John G. Rancy, includes the Assistant Minister

responsible for Commerce, Industry and Transportation. Other members are the Directors of Land Transport; Civil Aviation, Price Analysis and Marketing; and the Domestic Trade Division as well as the Commissioner of Insurance.

The reconstitution of this Committee is seen as a positive step by which Commerce Minister Jones, since his incumbency in less than a week is taking a step which is aimed at tackling some of the pressing issues affecting the consuming public.

CSO: 4700

TEN MAN COMMITTEE TO ASSESS ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

A 10-man committee to review the national economy and advise the People's Redemption Council on an appropriate course of action, has been established by the Head of State, C-I-C- Samuel K. Doe.

The committee is chaired by the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr.

Other members of the committee include Finance Minister Major George Dunye, National Investment Commission Chairman Major Dew Mayson, Deputy Minister of State for Economic Affairs Captain Veronica Deagor, President of the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment David Vinton, and Mr. Randolph Thompson of the Citibank.

Other members are West African Agricultural Corporation President Charles D. Sherman, Lamco Administrative Manager Lami Kawah, National Bank Deputy Governor William Diggs, and Assistant Finance Minister for Revenue Henrietta Koenig.

According to a release from the Executive Mansion issued Wednesday, the committee will examine the significant rise in the price of certain commodities, such as beer and stout, and the loss of "our competitive positions" as a transshipment point by the Freeport of Monrovia, and the strain imposed on all Liberians and those residing in the Liberian borders by the current tax structure.

Among others, the committee will consider the reconstruction tax, and the abolition of the hut tax.

The release said during its deliberations, the committee will also take into consideration, existing financial arrangements between the Government of Liberia and the International Monetary Fund.

According to the mandate from the Head of State, the committee should also review the new Four-Year Economic Development Plan, with the view of ascertaining its relevance to the overall situation in the country.

The Head of State stressed the urgency of the assignment, indicating that this exercise is designed to bring economic relief to the Liberian People and those residing in our borders, the release said.

CSO: 4700

BRIEFS

LAMCO LOSS--Due to declining demand for steel on the world markets, the Lamco Joint Venture Operating Company in Yekepa, is expected to sustain a total loss of about \$16m. by the end of 1981. Lamco President Mr. Arne Dahlstroem said during the first half of 1981, Lamco made a loss of \$7.6 m. He said the \$16m. loss Lamco expected to sustain this year was based on a projection of the company's current financial standing, coupled with the slump in world trade for steel. Meanwhile, the government has assured Lamco that it will do everything to keep the company in operation. There are to date about four thousand employees at Lamco of which more than 90 per cent are Liberians. Mr. Dahlstroem said deferred payments of dividends by Lamco to its shareholders and partners would amount to some \$45 m. also by the end of 1981. Justice Minister Major Chea Cheapoo, who is a Liberian Board member of Lamco, recently expressed concern over what he called an increase in the production of iron ore at Lamco, "especially when the company claims not to be making profits." He said the government had wondered over the last two years "why a company would continuously increase production when it claims not to be generating much from sales." "We (the government) have noticed mysteries at Lamco concerning the mining and sale of iron ore," he said. Major Cheapoo said, "The same group of foreign (partners) who joined Liberia in the early '60's to open Mount Nimba are the same people digging the ore, selling it, and selling it to themselves." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3344, 31 Aug 81 p 2019]

CSO: 4700/60

BRIEFS

FRENCH AND ARAB AID—Bamako, September 12—Three aid agreements amounting to some 654,000 dollars were signed here yesterday between representatives of Mali and France. The French aid is destined for the livestock-raising, industrial and cultural sectors. Also yesterday, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, Bakary Drame, handed a cheque for 180,000 dollars to Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye for the Ahmed Baba centre for study, documentation and research at Timbuktu. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 15 Sep 81 p 14]

CSO: 4700/61

TRECIMO PROMISE TO PROVIDE WATER COMES TRUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Paul Fauvet]

[Excerpts] A peasant woman stepped forward with a large pitcher in her hands and offered it to Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Party Secretary for Economic Policy, "Comrade Secretary", she said, "this is the pitcher I used to put on my head every day to carry water from miles away. Now that the water is coming to my village, I don't need it any more".

This symbolic offer took place in the village of Ntoli in Mozambique's northeastern province of Cabo Delgado.

Ntoli situated on the Mueda plateau: Marcelino dos Santos had travelled there for the official inauguration of the plateau's new water supply system.

Access to water has been the single most important political issue on the Mueda plateau for the past 20 years.

One of the promises FRELIMO made to the peasants of the plateau was that after independence water would flow to their villages.

That promise has now been partially fulfilled.

The water system inaugurated in August (but which had, in fact, been operating on a "test-run" basis since June) supplies 10 villages whose total population is about 30 000.

For these villagers--especially for the women--their whole life style has been radically altered.

The daily search for water used to be the dominant fact in their existence.

Now an aluminium water tank stands gleaming in the centre of each village.

Nearby is a stand with four taps from which the villagers draw their water.

The water for the new system comes from the Mutamba River below the eastern edge of the plateau, and is pumped to a high point on the plateau about 700 metres above sea level.

From there it flows to the 10 villages by gravity.

The system provides enough water for about 20 litres a person a day (under colonialism the peasants were lucky if they got five litres each day).

The total length of piping involved in the Mutamba system is 48 kilometres.

The Mutamba system forms part of the "emergency phase" for the Mueda plateau water supply.

Also included in this phase are the upgrading and rehabilitation of Chomba and Muatide systems--systems built under colonialism, but to poor designs.

New pumps are being fitted, and in whole sections of these systems the old piping is being removed, and larger diameter pipes are being installed.

But, as part of the "emergency phase", a new system for Mueda town is being built, which will pump fresh water up directly from springs below the plateau. The water is perfectly clean, and will need no expensive filters.

Much of the finance and expertise for these water supply systems has come from UNICEF. So far UNICEF has put US\$1,5 million into the emergency phase on the Mueda plateau.

It has supplied all the pumps, specialised equipment and technical inputs.

The Mozambican government has supplied the finance for local materials (such as cement), transport costs within the country, and the salaries of the Mozambican workers employed on the scheme.

But more money will be needed if every family on the Mueda plateau is to have a guaranteed supply of water within easy reach.

For when the emergency phase is completed (probably by the end of 1982), about 84 000 people will be supplied--rather more than half the total population.

To reach all 60 villages on the plateau (with a total population of around 160 000) three totally new systems will be needed (based at Matambalala, Cilindi and N'gangolo).

This is referred to as the "extension phase", and it will require at least another US\$5 million (based on projected 1983 prices).--ZIANA-AIM

CSO: 4700

NATIONAL PARTY COULD ENTER ONE-MAN-ONE-VOTE ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party would possibly enter into a one-man-one-vote election in SWA but it remains opposed to a one-man-one-vote system of government for the Territory.

Mr Kosi Pretorius, leader of the NP, emphasised the distinction between a universal system of voting and a universal system of government, as viewed by the NP in SWA, during an interview with the Advertiser last week.

Recalling a decision taken at the last NP congress in August, Mr Pretorius said that "participation in any possible election under UN resolution 435 will be considered when the stage is reached and all the facts are considered."

Referring to the separate Cape Town talks last weekend which both Mr Pretorius and Mr Dirk Mudge held with SA Government representatives, Mr Pretorius said that he had basically been informed about the latest developments in the Western Five's initiative.

Mr Pretorius was then asked how he viewed the current speculation that the latest AG Proclamation AG 21 of

this year which made provision for an expanded Ministers' Council might be used as a sugar-coated pill to induce the National Party to be co-opted on the interim Cabinet and therefore to become jointly responsible for all decisions taken affecting the Territory's future.

"Such an interpretation is not without its merits", he replied, but went on to stress two conditions which the NP would make in the event of it being invited to nominate a member or more to the Ministers' Council, which is composed exclusively of the Republican Party at present.

These conditions were that the possible NP member on the Ministers' Council would have to be regarded as representing the Territory's Whites on the Council, and that the NP would not trade any of its political principles for co-option on the Ministers' Council.

Mr Pretorius made it clear, however that at this stage no offer had been extended from the Ministers' Council to the NP members of the National Assembly, and any conditions which might be attached to such a possible offer were also not known.

Asked whether he was optimistic about the latest initiative

that had emerged at Zürich recently, Mr Pretorius said he did not know enough about what it all entailed to pass comment.

He went on to say however that "if this initiative fails then it is final proof that the strategy is wrong, namely one in which an internationally-acceptable solution is to be forced on SWA in an election which I doubt would in any case be free and fair."

He added further that "I believe the time is ripe that the leaders of the various population groups in the country should first reach consensus on a nationally-acceptable solution which could then lead to an internationally-acceptable solution."

Mr Pretorius stated that the existing constitutional machinery in SWA should be used by all the internal parties in their search for a nationally acceptable solution, and that the existing constitutional machinery was available to Swapo also.

Turning to the question of minority rights in such a future constitution, he agreed that it was an important matter to be included, but regretted the fact that only the Whites had received mention in this respect.

CSO: 4700

SWAPO OFFICIAL QUESTIONS MILITARY CALL-UP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

He was speaking to news-
men shortly after addressing
about 150 people in the Black
township neighbouring
Okahandja, a farming town
north of Windhoek.

Mr Shikongo had been tak-
ing part in a rally organised by
the People's Action Commit-
tee, an organisation opposed
to SWA's multiracial military
call-up.

He said it was untrue that
Swapo's military forces had
been wiped out during the re-
cent South African Defence
Force operations in southern
Angola.

"Swapo exists to fight to br-
ing the country to in-
dependence, so it will continue
to fight if negotiations fail and
there is no election.

"It is my hope that elections
will be held soon, the circum-
stances have never been bet-
ter."

Mr Shikongo had told the
gathering earlier that he was
not a communist, but "oppres-
sion and suppression in
Namibia are chasing me
towards communism."

The Secretary General of
the Namibia Independence
Party, and a founder member
of the Peoples' Action Com-
mittee, Mrs Ottilie Abrahams,
told the rally: "Namibians are
not prepared to take part in a
war being waged to protect
South Africa's apartheid
policies.

"Whether you agree with
Swapo's war or not, you can-
not get away from the fact that
it is Swapo's freedom fighters
who are fighting to free this
country.

"How can we be asked as
mothers to give up our sons to
fight those who are fighting for
us?"

Mrs Abrahams said
meetings should be held
throughout the Territory to
call for the repeal of the law
which provided for multiracial
military service in SWA.

Namibians were tired of
waiting for independence, and
immediate elections should be
held under United Nations
supervision, Mrs Abrahams
added. — Sapa

CSO: 4700

NATIONAL PARTY URGED TO ADOPT NEW APPROACH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Whither the National Party of SWA?

The question has become particularly relevant with the disappearance from the scene of former arch-leaders Mr A H du Plessis and Mr Eben van Zijl.

Many would probably argue that the party is on its last legs and that its role as such has become futile.

We disagree.

It is a necessary element of our democratic system.

It is also necessary to maintain the confidence of many Whites in SWA.

It can help to quell through reason the

resurgence of White racism that is beginning to be felt in both SWA and SA.

And besides all that, there are a number of enormous challenges that are still open to the NP.

These include:

- Throwing in the party's lot with the real future of SWA; not threatening White exoduses across the Orange river;

- Coming to a relaxed and workable arrangement with all the country's population groups; not remaining accused of being racist in character;

- And helping to lead the entire nation to considerably greater heights; not casting the utmost

suspicion and cynicism on everything that others do.

True, by adopting such an approach, the NP could lose considerable support to the HNP.

On the other hand, by adopting that approach, the NP will put the country's interests before the party's interests and put accommodation of the inevitable before confrontation and disaster, not least to the detriment of the Whites.

Overall, then, the NP is being asked to pay a high price to ensure a progressive and prosperous place in the sun for the conservative White in SWA.

But a necessary one.

CSO: 4700

EAST GERMANY LIFTS VEIL ON SWAPO AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

EAST Germany's Marxist Government is becoming evermore bold in its disclosures of its Afrika Korps "arms-and-bread" support for Swapo.

Recently the East German news agency, ADN, disclosed that an aircraft of the national airline had landed in Berlin-Schönefeld with "90 Swapo patriots" and "30 revolutionary ANC supporters". They had been taken to the German Democratic Republic, said ADN, for three-year military training.

On its outward flight to Luanda, it was stated, the aircraft had carried "100 Swapo fighters" who had completed their training in the GDR and were being sent to reinforce Mr Sam Nujoma's forces as "presents of solidarity".

Earlier, ADN announced the arrival of 120 Swapo personnel in the GDR, these arriving both for military and medical training in the care of their wounded. Simultaneously, the office of President Erich Honecker stated that the GDR had increased its financial aid to Swapo.

CONTROL

With commendable frankness, East Berlin's "Nationalzeitung" suggested that this aid was not entirely without ulterior motive.

Elaborating, the paper said: "A success for Swapo, which will mean independence for Namibia, would be a hard blow for the profits of the multinational monopolies. It is well worthwhile to take control of it."

"Namibia is rich in gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, copper, manganese and tungsten, coal, steel and especially uranium."

"It is also of strategic importance."

In an appeal just launched on behalf of "30 000 Swapo refugees in Southern Angola", the publication "Neues Deutschland," mouthpiece of the GDR Communist Party, expressed its "total solidarity with the Namibian people in their fight against the South African racists."

BRIGADE

At the same time East Germany is sending yet another "Youth brigade" to Angola.

Members of the brigade - it will be the fifth in Angola - come from the paramilitary Society for Sport and Technology.

This innocent-sounding title masks its function as an officer training corps for the East German army.

Neues Deutschland said the brigade would work closely with specialists from Russia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Cuba.

The French Press has also been taking a look at GDR support of Southern African "liberation movements." Under the heading "Swapo - A Privileged Ally of East Germany," Mr Jean-Paul Picaper of Le Figaro wrote last week:

"Like the USSR, the GDR is partly lifting the veil covering its relations with various states and "liberation movements" in the Third World."

ARMS DEPOTS

"First step in this direction was taken by Secretary-General Honecker in 1979, admitting East Berlin's contribution to the Ethiopian revolution, followed by Defence Minister Hoffman drawing attention to the East German arms depots established at the Ethiopian military base of Tatak.

"South Africa's military operation in southern Angola has served farther to lift this veil."

Mr Picaper says that Swapo today has intensive "fraternal", "Brotherhood-in-Arms" relations with the Communist Parties of the USSR, GDR, Cuba and also the CP in West Germany, "but East Berlin is the pivot of the whole structure."

He adds: "Trade unions, communist youth organisations, journalistic associations

of the GDR all train members of Swapo. It is known that an additional 600 Swapo members are studying in Cuba.

"The GDR does not only prepare them for armed struggle, but for all kinds of administrative and other occupations."

BATTALION

"Swapo personnel are also trained locally in Southern Angola, where a battalion of the East German army has its headquarters. It will be recalled that in February, 1978, an

East German officer was killed by the South Africans, while last year more than 20 East German soldiers were killed when their aircraft was shot down by Unita forces.

"A month or so back a member of the Swapo hierarchy, Peter Mueshahange, thanked his "true friends," East Germany and the USSR, praising them as "the force of liberation" and declaring that Marxism is "the only really liberating doctrine, a permanent source of happiness to mankind."

CSO: 4700

RIGHTWINGERS JOIN FOR CONTINUED WHITE SUPREMACY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

A LOOSE alliance of rightwing groups has been formed to fight for continued White supremacy in SWA.

This was announced at the HNP congress in Pretoria by the General Secretary of the Party, Mr Louis Stofberg.

He said that Dr Connie Mulder of the National Conservative Party (NCP) and Mr Eugene TerreBlanche of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), had responded to the HNP's call for unity on the SWA issue.

The call had been issued last Thursday by the Party's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, who told the congress that the first priority of the Right was "to save the Whites in SWA."

Mr Stofberg said that they would suffer the same fate as the Whites of Zimbabwe if SWA fell into the hands of

either Swapo or Mr Dirk Mudge and his "mixed gang."

The day before yesterday, Dr Mukder and Mr TerreBlanche sent telegrams Mr Marais, pledging their support for the cause of White unity in SWA.

However, Mr Stofberg emphasized that there was no question of a formal coalition. A strategy to consolidate and mobilise Whites in the Territory would be planned as soon as possible.

On Thursday, Mr Marais had stressed that the HNP was only interested in an alliance with other groups if the party's policy and principles were not compromised.

But he pledged to take the lead in uniting the Right in SWA. This was in response to ultra-conservative moves which led to the formation of the "Action - Save White South Africa" group last week. The organisers, who included Dr Mukder and Mr Ter-

reBlanche had hoped to draw in the HNP, but their overtures were rejected.

In an obvious reference to the NP's SWA policy, Mr Stofberg warned that anyone who caused a "disaster" in the Territory would be brought to book.

He said that the HNP regarded SWA as part of the Republic. If the HNP gained power, it would re-unite SWA with South Africa, even if the Territory had become independent in the meantime.

At the weekend, the leader of the HNP in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, said that the NP had a calculated scheme to drive conservative Afrikaners out of the Territory by forcing integration.

By ridding itself of the SWA problem, he said, the Government would only be drawing the guerrilla war right on to South Africa's borders.

CS0: 4700/64

POLITICAL SCIENTIST URGES GREATER NAMIBIANIZATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Andre du Pisani]

[Text] Andre Du Pisani, Senior Lecturer in Political Science at Unisa and an avid observer of SWA affairs, gives a rundown in this article of the political process in our country as he sees it at present.

The writer has been criss-crossing the Territory for the past fortnight and returned to Pretoria on Friday. He wrote this article just prior to leaving. The observations make interesting reading.

THE PURPOSE of this exploratory article is to share some ideas and impressions gained by a recent research visit to SWA.

No effort will be made to develop these ideas and impressions but merely to state them and to leave it to the reader to draw his/her own conclusions.

SEGMENTARY POLITICS

Most observers of the local politico-economic scene agree that SWA is undergoing a process of change and reconstruction. However, there seems to be little agreement among the various political forces and factions on either the rate or the mechanisms of change. To say nothing of the medium and long-term objectives associated with such processes of transition.

This seems hardly surprising given the German and South African legacies of colonial rule. The latter in par-

ticular not only practised the politics of ethnic fragmentation - an example replicated to a considerable extent by the DTA - but also that of incorporation.

The legacy of all this has been a highly segmented political system which lacks in integrative symbols, leadership and localised institutions such as an indigenous bureaucracy. The segmentary nature of the politics of SWA also implies that the politico-social fabric of society is affected by change at different rates and levels of intensity.

Political change tends to produce new particulars, such as a small urbanised bourgeoisie, a pseudo political elite quite removed from the aspirations and interests of their constituents, special patron-client relationships in the bureaucracy or the mobilization of particular groups on ethnic ground. Any close analysis of the local scene will reveal a combination of these particularisms.

INSTITUTIONS BUT NO INSTITUTIONALISATION

A further observation is that change has predominantly - at least up till now - been associated with a process of institution building. Most of the institutional trimmings are there - a National Assembly, a Council of Ministers' and various ethnic representative authorities - yet are these institutions institutionalized? To put it differently: do the people of this land regard these institutions as legitimate?

After all, authority can only be defined as legitimate if other members of the political system acknowledge the right and accordingly feel obliged to acquiesce or obey the authority exercised by a particular party or coalition of parties on their behalf.

In the case of the DTA it can be argued that its dependence on Pretoria - a process no doubt actively encouraged by Pretoria - and on a largely externally run bureaucracy, undercut the

party's ability to generate both local leadership and to develop its own legitimate systems of authority.

The DTA leadership will have to calculate the political costs both internally and externally of their dependence on Pretoria very carefully and realistically.

SYMBOLIC USES OF POLITICS

As an observer of the SWA scene one is constantly struck by the absence of national symbols. The symbols that are operative are either exclusive (Republic Day, the flag) or nativistic (Witbooi festival, Mbanderu Day etc). The DTA hardly projects the symbols of independence and decolonization. Some would even argue that it is incapable of doing so.

Whatever one's particular point of view of Swapo, this movement has been arguably

far more successful in projecting the symbols of independence and decolonization - significantly also from South African control.

One Nama spokesman put it graphically when he told me. "What we are experiencing is Odendaal with a human face." To him and many others the DTA signifies status quo politics. It is not projecting the symbols of independence and decolonisation. It is perceived to be a captive of Pretoria.

The politics and economy of the country will have to be increasingly Namibianized with an emphasis on nation buildings as distinct from one of mere institution-building. This process also seems to require and acceleration of education, social welfare and administrative training.

IDEOLOGY RECONSIDERED

Ideology is often used (in much the same way as ethnicity) to explain all the complexities of SWA politics. Without denying the relevance of these factors, it needs to be pointed out, that the alleged irreconcilability between say "socialism" and "capitalism" or between "democracy" and "marxism" has but limited meaning to the people of this country.

To them their political support will go to whatever party that in their perception can materially improve their chances to control their own destiny. In this respect the prevailing anti-South African attitude that characterises the politics of various parties should not be underestimated.

These are but some of the impressions that might be of interest, even concern to the people of this disputed land.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN FACT-FINDING MISSION—Two Americans are presently in Windhoek on a brief fact-finding mission after visiting Swakopmund and Walvis Bay at the weekend. Mr Dennis Keogh, who is Councillor for Political Affairs at the US Embassy in Pretoria told The Advertiser this morning that his visit to SWA this week is only "remotely connected" to the current Zurich talks. He described his visit to the Territory as a regular exercise forming part of his work at the Embassy. "I came to SA 14 months ago and this is my fifth or sixth visit to SWA," he said. Mr Keogh is accompanied on his visit by Miss T Bryant, a Research Officer attached to the American State Department in Washington. Both leave Windhoek for Pretoria today.
[Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SPOKESMAN NOTES ILO RURAL PROGRAMS' FOREIGN AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE ILO pilot labour intensive rural public work programmes launched in 1979 in Dodoma, Arusha, Rukwa and Ruvuma regions, have already attracted external financial assistance of 75.5m/-, a spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office told *Shihata* yesterday.

He said the biggest donation of 41.03m/- was from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and is being used to improve rural roads, afforestation, rural housing and other projects in Ruvuma Region.

The Netherlands Government has made a contribution of 27.896m/- followed by a

contribution of 6.606m/- from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Other donors are the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The Netherlands funds are being used for flood control at Mto-wa-Mbu in Arusha Region (12.218m/-), small scale irrigation scheme in Dodoma Region (3.35m/-) and for rural water supply in Rukwa Region (12.33m/-), the official said.

The FRG, OPEC and UNDP funds, he said, are being used to improve roads in rural areas of Rukwa Region.

The amount so far contributed is part of an estimated sum of 205m/- from external donors out of a total estimated sum of over 290m/- needed for the implementation of the pilot project in the four regions, the official said.

He also said that fellowships have been offered to 80 local personnel engaged in the programme to study in India and Bangladesh.

In addition, four seminars for local staff involved in the projects at district and village levels has been conducted and a region seminar would be conducted in November this year, he said.

The project, initiated at different periods since 1979 are progressing well under supervision of ten economists and engineers from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

CSO: 4700/67-E

STATE WITHDRAWS EMIGRATION TREATMENT ADMISSIBLE TO CITIZENS

Bank of Tanzania Circulars

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE government has withdrawn, with immediate effect, emigration treatment admissible to Tanzanians and foreign nationals normally resident in the country.

A circular issued by the Bank of Tanzania on August 31 and which was made available in Dar es Salaam this week, said foreign exchange facilities would, therefore, not be granted to such persons for settlement abroad.

It added, however, that Tanzanians and foreign nationals resident in the country who were unable to maintain themselves and their dependants for valid reasons would be granted the exchange facilities on merit.

The treatment to be given to aged people or those with physical infirmity joining close relatives settled abroad would be won by genuine applicants with adequate documentary evidence, the circular said.

"Such emigration would be considered by the bank of Tanzania purely on compassionate grounds, on submission of an application in the prescribed form, duly supported by adequate documentary evidence", the circular emphasised.

Another circular issued by the Bank said Tanzanians and foreign nationals living in the country would have to channel their bookings for passage abroad through the bank beginning October 1 this year.

The requirement, it said, would cover travellers whose tickets had been paid for and travel expenses met by non-resident sponsors. Foreign diplomatic staff and officials of UN organisations and their affiliates including their families would be exempted, the circular said.

Prior approval of the bank would be required even if the sponsors abroad paid the passage money and travel expenses in foreign exchange, the circular emphasised.

It said the bank would need to satisfy itself that the proposed foreign travel would not directly or otherwise involve compensatory payment or result in delay or nullification of payment receivable in foreign exchange by the person resident in the country.

The circular explained that in cases where applicants were proceeding abroad for studies or gainful employment, the bank would approve their passage bookings

after payment of fare by the sponsors.

Individuals travelling abroad under hospitality of private sponsors would be considered on merit of each case, the circular said.

It explained that expatriates in government departments, parastatal organisations or private concerns in the country who are paid salaries in local currency would be bound by the exchange control measure, even if the journey in question is paid for abroad in foreign exchange.

Expatriates would, however, have to merely apply to the bank through a relevant airline, shipping company or travel agent, giving the essential particulars and documents, the circular said.

"Airlines, shipping companies and travel agents should ensure that no travel ticket is issued to Tanzanian nationals or foreign nationals normally resident in the country unless the applicants have secured approval of the bank", the circular emphasised.

Context of Bank's Decisions

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1/ Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Government has been announcing from time to time measures aimed at conserving, and rationalising the expenditure of foreign exchange for maximum national benefit.

Even at the time when the national economy was in a better shape, the Government was guided by the wisdom of allocating foreign exchange to areas yielding optimal returns in economic and social sectors.

Such an approach to the allocation of foreign exchange of necessity involved sacrifices and belt-tightening by the few for the benefit of the whole society.

It is thus not surprising that the Government has now introduced even more stringent conditions to govern foreign exchange allocations with regard to some cases.

It is common knowledge that Tanzania is currently going through its most difficult economic period since independence, with external and natural factors combining to provide the stiffest challenge to the Nation.

The country, already one of the poorest in the world, has found itself victim to a soaring energy import bill, now consuming over half of the total foreign exchange earnings, and escalating prices of imported capital goods.

Faced with this situation, the Government has been forced to introduce energy conservation measures in an effort to bring down the huge energy import bill.

These measures affect both public and private enterprises and individuals.

Increasing costs of importing fuel and

capital goods, in turn, caused the government to re-arrange its import priorities because the country's importing capacity has been seriously eroded.

Such periodical adjustments and readjustments do, of necessity, require more and more sacrifices from each one of us interested in the well-being of the country.

This is the context in which the latest decisions announced by the Bank of Tanzania on the withdrawal of emigration treatment and on new travel booking system for a specific category of travellers must be seen.

The measures are not designed to cause undue hardships. For genuine cases will be treated with compassion and understanding. Rather, they are calculated as a check against abuse.

CSO: 4700/67-E

TRC GENERAL MANAGER DETAILS RAILROADS' NEEDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] The Tanzania Railway Corporation (TRC) needs 6,040 billion/- to improve services over the next 15 years.

TRC General Manager Tom Mmari told the Daily News in Dar es Salaam yesterday that five billion shillings of the amount would be a foreign component at 1980 prices.

One of the priority areas would be reconditioning of the central 2,600 kilometre line, 33 per cent of which is over 65 years old, he said.

Ndugu Mmari said 96m/- worth of spare parts are needed, and 56m/- would be spent on the Morogoro diesel maintenance depot.

Other expenditure relates to track rehabilitation (1,120m/-), new railway college (96m/-) and training (160m/-).

He further reported that technical assistance and yard improvement would account for 80m/- and eight million/- respectively.

Others are housing (256m/-), basic telecommunication network 112m/-), wagon control network (16m/-), wagons (2,240m/-), mechanization of maintenance (24m/-), sleepers reconditioning plant 16m/- and bridges 264m/-).

More projects are Luiche bridge area (Kigoma Region) (16m/-), highway vehicles and maintenance (16m/-) breakdown equipment (eight million/-) and new Morogoro stores (eight million/-).

Carriages would cost 600m/-; while 32m/- would be spent at TRC headquarters. The telephone system PABX (long distance) would cost 16m/- while electric signals and locomotives would cost 16m/- and 736m/- respectively. Some eight million/- would be spent on interlocking signals.

Others are Dar es Salaam wagon repairs (eight million/-), carriage examination facilities (eight million/-), Dar es Salaam Diesel facilities (40m/-), Tabora

carriage shop (40m/-) crossing loops (16m/-), new Tabora stores (eight million/-), permanent way shop (16m/-) and teleprinter network (eight million/-).

Ndugu Mmari has meanwhile announced that the Austrian Government had given TRC a grant of about 19 million/- for a track laying machine.

He said the corporation needed about 12 quarries for ballasts worth about 240m/-. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) would provide one plant worth 20m/- through a grant, he said.

The general manager said the European Economic Community (EEC) could provide two small quarry machines worth 30 million/-. Negotiations to that effect are under-way, he added.

He also announced that Kuwait had offered 176 million/- for spare parts, tools and other equipment.

CSO: 4700-67-E

SHIHATA DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday appointed Ndugu Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala, director of the Tanzania News Agency (*Shihata*) in place of Ndugu Lawrence Mruhi who has been retired in the public interest. The appointment takes immediate effect.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam said the President had appointed the principal of the Kivukoni Party Ideological College, Ndugu Bismark Mwansa, honorary chairman of the *Shihata* Board of Directors.

Ndugu Ng'wanakilala holds a BA (hons) degree from the University of Dar es Salaam (1972), a Diploma in Adult Education from Manchester, Britain, (1974) and a Masters degree in Mass Communications also from Manchester (1979).

Before his new appointment, Ndugu Ng'wanakilala was the director of Information services in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Other members of the new *Shihata* Board of Directors, also announced yesterday by the government are: Ndugu Meshak Maganga — principal of the Tanzania School of Journalism; Ndugu David Wakati — director of Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam; Ndugu O.H. Tebe — director of the Tanzania-Mozambique Centre for Foreign Relations and Ndugu Ulli Mwambulukutu — managing editor of the government newspapers, *Daily News* and *Sunday News*.

Others are: Ndugu W.H. Bukholi — managing editor of Party newspaper *Uhuru* and *Mzalendo*; Ndugu Anna Makinda — MP; Dr. K. Kahama from the Manpower Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Ndugu F.C. Kamubala — deputy director of the Tanzania Post and Telecommunications Corporation; an assistant to the Zanzibar Minister for Information and a member from the Ministry of Finance.

CSO: 4700/67-E

SPDT PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AGREEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Government and the newly formed oil company, Shell Petroleum Development Tanzania (SPDT) Ltd. have signed a four-year agreement providing SPDT some 72,000 sq kms for petroleum exploration in the country.

The agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al Noor Kassum and the SPDT Director in the country, Francois Gilla van Hoogstraen, is the first to be drawn under the provisions of the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act of 1980.

Under the agreement, Shell will explore for oil and gas over some 72,000 square kilometres of land south of Dar es Salaam. The area covered runs diagonally from Kisarawe to Songea in southern Tanzania. It however excludes the eastern coastal strip which is currently being prospected for oil by the Agip Africa Ltd.

The agreement to cover four years but subject to renewal, provides for two years to be spent on exploratory work and the remaining period to be utilised on extension work. Reconnaissance work starts immediately.

The Ministry said that full responsibility for the risk of capital involved in the exploration activities will rest with Shell, adding that such cost would only be subject to recovery in the event of discovering oil worth of commercial exploitation.

The agreement specifies that petroleum found in the exploration area will be shared between Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and SPDT under the production sharing agreement which besides providing Tanzania with the majority share will also make provision for an additional profits tax to be paid to the government.

CSO: 4700/67-E

DODOMA'S EIGHT GROWTH ZONES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

A number of industries are coming up in the eight growth zones around Dodoma and would greatly reduce an otherwise major influx of people into the country's new capital, an official of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) said in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

CDA's senior regional planner, Ndugu T.M. Makalla told the ongoing conference on plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania at the Ardhi Institute in Dar es Salaam specialist studies on the district immediately around Dodoma had also been made and the final report would be submitted by next February.

Speaking on the implementation of the Dodoma City Master Plan, Ndugu Makalla said the studies on Dodoma District served as pilot projects for similar work further afield and "eventually throughout the impact area when the required funds are available".

Ndugu Makalla explained that master plans would be prepared for the eight growth centres — Singida, Manyoni, Kondoa, Babati, Kiteto, Mpwapwa, Kilosa and Iringa. The plans for Iringa and Kilosa had been completed, he disclosed, adding that those for Singida and Babati were being prepared.

He listed the industries in the growth areas as a cotton ginnery and shoe manufacturing plant constructed and operating in Singida; a sisal carpet factory built at Kilosa in Morogoro region with the assistance of the Republic of Ireland; a planned extension of the fruit and vegetable canning plants at Iringa; a wood working factory at Manyoni; milling facilities at Kiteto and Babati, and a highway service area at Babati.

CSO: 4700/67-E

TANESCO MANAGER NOTES COMPANY'S MAIN PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

LACK of adequate and prompt information from institutions or individuals on their future expansion programmes is the main problem that hampers smooth distribution of electricity to consumers, the Distribution Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Ndugu V.H. Poonja, said yesterday.

Speaking at the week-long conference on plan implementation and human settlements administration in Tanzania, Ndugu Poonja said it was essential for TANESCO to keep abreast with new development of industries, housing or any other undertaking that would require more power for its operation in order to ensure a smooth flow of high quality and satisfactory amount of power to its consumers.

"TANESCO therefore continually keeps review of this by ascertaining the existing loads and conditions, in-

vestigating future loads and finally deciding the most efficient and economic design to satisfy all requirements", he told participants at the Ardhi Institute where the conference is taking place.

Ndugu Poonja explained that the problem of non-notification over increased power consumption was particularly serious with domestic consumers.

"A domestic consumer may decide to add one or more air conditioners or cookers in his house without taking into account the fact that the electric service line to his house may not have been constructed to match that increased load demand", he explained.

He said this resulted in voltage drops, and the consumer experienced dim lighting or fuse failure and subsequently started blaming TANESCO for poor quality of electricity supply.

CSO: 4700/67-E

CAUSE OF SOAP SHORTAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Minister of Trade, Ndugu Alit Mchumo, has called for patience from the public in the face of soap shortage caused by lack of raw materials.

Addressing a rally in Mtoni area Temeke District, on Wednesday, the Minister, who is also MP for the district, assured the people that normal supply of toilet and laundry soap would resume after the arrival of caustic soda and other raw materials within a few weeks.

Many soap manufacturing industries have cut or stopped production because of the raw materials shortage.

On the sugar shortage, Ndugu Mchumo said the national total production of 90,000 tonnes a year was far from meeting the national annual requirements of 200,000 tonnes.

He pointed out that this was a serious deficiency which caused serious impact on the local market. However, the Minister said Dar es Salaam residents should count themselves lucky for other Tanzanians living up-country sometimes went without sugar for months.

Ndugu Mchumo also announced at the rally that the ministry had appointed a committee to study the operations of the Dar es Salaam Textile Company (DARTEX) to explore means of better textile distribution in the region. The committee would report to the minister in a month's time.

CSO: 4700/67-E

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CONSULTANTS' PROPOSALS TO SCRAP AFC

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has rejected recommendations by consultants to scrap the Agriculture Finance Company when the proposed Agriculture Development Bank is established.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Noah Dilamou said in an interview that the AFC would continue to play an important role in meeting the needs of small and medium-sized farmers to enable them to carry out their operations.

This is the first official indication that the Government has not accepted all recommendations by consultants from the United States brought in to advise on the

setting up of the Agricultural Development Bank. Informed sources within the Rural Development Corporation said the consultants had, in the report which they prepared for the Government, noted that the Agricultural Finance Company and the Cattle Finance Company had been operating poorly because political influence interfered with the granting of loans.

As a result of this the two organisations were "owed millions of Kwacha" by various individuals including top Party and Government leaders.

Mr Dilamou said the proposed bank would be given a free hand to operate as a viable commercial undertaking without undue political interference.

The bank will soon take off the ground and a short list of its senior executives had

already been drawn up. President Kaunda is expected to announce the appointments.

The consultants are understood to have advised that the bank would collapse if political interference from senior Party and Government officials was allowed — as had been the case with the AFC and the Cattle Finance Company.

Once the bank becomes operational, only individuals and groups proved to be good farmers would be lent money. The idea behind the setting up of the bank is to transform peasants into commercial farmers to boost agricultural output.

The bank was created by an Act of Parliament in 1975 with an initial capital of K75 million.

CSO: 4700/66-E

MINISTER SAYS FREE PRESS DOES NOT EXIST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

A FREE Press does not exist anywhere in the world, said Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Services Mr John Banda.

Closing a six-week basic journalism course for Government mass media staff, Mr Banda said there was no free Press as the Press was controlled by its owners.

Mr Banda said the concept of a free Press was an imagination of journalists. The journalists who do not understand this will end up without jobs.

"Don't bite the hand that feeds you in the name of a free Press. You may end up without a job. In short, there is no such a thing as free Press, it is an illusion, a creation of journalists," Mr Banda said.

The minister said it was wrong for Western countries to claim that they had a free Press and that the Press in the East was muzzled.

Mr Banda noted that Press freedom was a controversial question that had been dis-

cussed widely in Zambia and elsewhere in the world.

Mr Banda stressed that while journalists might have their own views, such views should be subordinate to those of the Party and its Government since the State was their employer.

The minister called on journalists to understand the aims of the Party and become partners in the effort to establish a humanist society through socialist policies.

For Zambia to be able to realise her humanist ideals and translate them into realities, it is vital that all those responsible for manning various political, economic and social institutions be well vested in the philosophy of Humanism.

The minister told the 25 participants drawn from Zambia Information and Broadcasting Services and Zambia News Agency that their success depended on

their efforts to implement what they learnt.

The course which started last month was sponsored by the Association of Journalists of the German Democratic Republic and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Manpower

Mr Banda thanked the German association for rendering an invaluable service to Zambia's manpower development programme for journalists.

He assured the Germans that the Party and its Government was working towards the establishment of a humanistic society through socialist principles.

"We are committed only to socialist policies whose ultimate goals are to create an harmonious and a democratic humanist state," he said. — Times Reporter/

CSO: 4700/66-E

NABULYATO DEPARTS FOR FAR EAST

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato left Lusaka yesterday at the head of a ten-man delegation on a tour of the Far East which will include North Korea, China and the Fiji.

Clerk of the National Assembly Mr Mwelwa Chibesakunda said the visit to Korea was at the invitation of that country's Supreme People's Assembly. The delegation will stop over in Peking, China.

The Speaker will then attend the 27th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Fiji in his capacity as immediate past president of the body. He will be accompanied by the Clerk while the rest of the delegation returns home.

MPs in the delegation are: Mr David Lunda (Mufulira--deputy leader of delegation), Mr Dawson Lupunga (Masaiti), Mr Benjamin Chipango (Kabompo), Mr Abel Munapamba (Dundumwense), Mr Linyando Mukwe (Senanga), Mr Charles Tembo (Chipangali), Mr Fabian Kaya (Samfya South), and Mr Wilson Chipili (Kaputa).

CSO: 4700/66-E

ZULU: SOME GOVERNMENTS TRAINING ZAMBIAANS TO OVERTHROW REGIME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu yesterday said some foreign governments and international organisations were training Zambians abroad to overthrow the Government.

He did not name the governments or organisations, but Mr Zulu told a meeting of Party officials in Ndoia's Broadway Cinema hall that the nation must be more vigilant than ever before.

"Their main targets are Zambian businessmen, intellectuals, politicians and other people in influential positions. The art of subverting authority is so complicated that only constant alertness can save a nation."

People must be on the lookout for rumour-mongers, Party

and Government critics because these were among Zambians being used by foreign powers and international organisations to discredit the Party and its Government so that the masses could rise against the leadership.

Mr Zulu, who is on a ten-day tour of the Copperbelt Province to discuss the present crime wave and general security situation with provincial and district security committees, said foreign powers and organisations were capable of influencing the running of the Party and its Government by bribing ministers and Party officials.

The Party and its Government had no quarrel with those who wanted to change the status quo peacefully, but opposed the use of violence to achieve this objective.

"Those who use dirty tricks to change the leadership will be frustrated and we shall make sure they don't succeed. There are proper channels one has to follow if he wants to be a leader."

Some of these people were disgruntled dissidents who had been dismissed from the Party and its Government because of their inefficiency and were now working against legitimate authority.

CSO: 4700/66-E

MCC SAYS ZAMBIA-MALAWI BORDER DISPUTE 'SENSATIONALIZED'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE BORDER differences between Zambia and Malawi are being sensationalised by people who are jealous of the political stability in the Eastern Province.

Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, Member of the Central Committee for the province, said in Lusaka yesterday that some people were adversely cultivating small personal differences among individuals across the border to the detriment of relations between the two countries.

He refuted reports that Malawian Young Pioneers and Special Branch officers had entered Zambia last month and drawn up a new border in Lundazi district.

It was reported that the Young Pioneers had claimed five Zambian villages, namely, Khulamayembe, Gunya, Gomani, Chipakala and Mbang'ombe, all in the northern part of Lundazi district.

Mr Mumpanshya said he had been surprised to read the alleged Young Pioneers' activities in the Press because his office

had not received any complaints from the people in the disputed area.

However, full investigations were instituted and it was found that no Pioneers or any other Malawian officials had drawn up a border nor claimed any Zambian land, he said.

Asked where the reports had originated from, the MCC said he was aware that some people had been jealous of the political tranquillity which has existed in the province for a long time.

He said these people were aware of the artificiality of the border between the two sister countries and often, relatives living in villages on either side of the border had personal differences.

"Our boundaries are so artificial that we have relatives living on either side of the border. Personal differences between such people are being cultivated to the detriment of the good relations between our two countries," Mr Mumpanshya said.

Mr Mumpanshya said, in fact, the border relations

between Zambia and Malawi were presently "superb."

He explained that there was no way the headmen who were reported to have been interviewed by the Young Pioneers could have failed to report the matter to his office because the Party in the province was well organised.

The MCC warned against sensationalising small and insignificant differences because the border issue was sensitive and touched on the security of the nation.

As head of the province, he had a task to ensure good relations between Zambia and Malawi so that when Zambians visit the neighbouring country, they are not harassed because of some irresponsible reports.

Mr Mumpanshya stated that the maintenance of good relations depended on how the two countries handled the border issue and unfounded reports would not help this.

BULAWAYO NOTES DROP IN UNIP MEMBERSHIP, RISE IN CRIME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PARTY membership in Lusaka Province has dropped drastically over the past three years, Member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo reported to the provincial conference in Kafue yesterday.

In 1978 membership stood at 27,087, falling to 27,016 in 1979 and 20,646 this year.

He also reported that police were failing to investigate 80 per cent of reported crimes while crop production had risen by marginal levels.

Despite these facts, Mr Bulawayo told the 300 delegates from the province's three districts that the Party was becoming "quite popular."

Compared with other official reports the membership, crime and agriculture pro-

ductivity in the area showed grave decline.

An official analysis of "section council registers, membership and section election returns" produced by Freedom House last year shows that the province should have 76,547 Party members.

The analysis was prepared for the UNIP grassroots elections which had been spaced over two years.

In his report yesterday, Mr Bulawayo said the membership was now 20,646.

This confirms that it is still a major decline from the 1978/79 provincial report presented to the National Council which reflected a membership of 27,087 at the end of 1978 and 27,016 in 1979.

He conceded in the report that the membership was dropping, but explained to the *Times of Zambia* later that when individual district reports were made public today they might "reflect a better picture" from latest grassroots information.

So far 48,088 membership cards are unsold for the Party main body, 25,385 cannot be sold by the Youth

League and the Women's League still has 11,331 cards lying in their offices.

A careful perusal of Mr Bulawayo's report indicates a threatening situation.

Between January and August 19,338 crimes were reported to police. Out of this there have been only 609 arrests, 185 convictions and 42 acquittals.

But 2,304 of the crimes remain undetected and 16,807 pending — investigations still remain inconclusive. This represents 80 per cent of reported crimes.

The high crime rate means that 2,148 offences are being committed every month in the province, bringing the daily average to 70.

Mr Bulawayo told delegates: "In order to reduce crime in the province special squads for night patrols have been introduced and there is hope that the situation will improve."

Most of the crimes which remain inconclusively investigated are murder, aggravated robbery, abduction, arson and house-breaking and of 21 reported escapees from lawful custody only two were captured in the last nine months.

SUGAR COMPANY CHAIRMAN REVIEWS FIRM'S PROGRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Zambia Sugar Company made a K1 million profit during the financial year ended March 31, 1981.

During the same period the company for the first time entered the export market.

The overall performance of the company in financial terms was similar to last year when the profit was K1,058,000 compared with K1,093,000 this year.

Chairman of the company Mr Dixie Zulu, who is Indeco managing director, says in his report that the profit is an inadequate return on the K70 million invested in the company.

But he says in the past years operations have demonstrated a steady upward trend in production and sales volume. This has resulted in absorbing inflationary trends on the higher tonnage throughout.

Mr Zulu adds that regrettably, cash flow during this period has not been adequate

enough to maintain the momentum of earlier years in terms of investment.

"Therefore there is relatively little scope in 1981 and 1982 to significantly increase production from existing planted area and so more fully utilise the available industrial capacity".

During the period under review the company ground 1,000,000 tonnes of cane and sold 100,000 tonnes of sugar.

"I am therefore pleased to confirm that sales for the year totalled 105,358 tonnes although favourable yield figures meant that only 919,717 tonnes of cane had to be ground to produce a total of 110,601 tonnes of raw sugar."

Prospects for the 1981 crop are mixed in terms of the company's technical performance, although he is hopeful that recent progress will continue.

As a company which is agro-based, it is to some extent

vulnerable to weather patterns which can lead to poorer cane yields and qualities towards the end of the 1981 crop as a consequence of the long wet season and low level of sunshine hours recorded between November 1980 and April 1981.

A further constraint is likely to arise from foreign exchange scarcities which might limit overseas purchases of spare parts and other materials for the 1981/82 off crop season.

"Nevertheless we should at least equal last year's production, and in profit terms produce in excess of K2.5 million," he says.

The director's report contained in the same annual report says the company has gone into the export market.

Modest tonnages were sold in small lots to Burundi and Zaire while molasses was exported to Zimbabwe.

PRICING SYSTEM AFFECTING SUGAR COMPANY'S PROFITABILITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Zambia Sugar Company is worried about the pricing system which is affecting its profitability levels.

And it is dissatisfied with the rate of cane supplies, saying that although there had been progress on the outgrowers scheme, the impact would not be felt until the 1983 crop.

This is contained in the company's annual report for the year ended March 31, 1981 released in Lusaka at the weekend.

Although the year under review was satisfactory, the continuing problems of sugar pricing remained unsolved and therefore profitability remained low.

The concomitant cash/flow constraints precluded the company from continuing its field development on avail-

able land and from making other cost-saving investments.

"As predicted last year, cane supplies are causing concern and although progress on the outgrowers is being made, there will be little impact until 1983."

It says progress was made in crops other than sugar. Maize was grown and the soya/wheat rotation was extended onto a small area of the replant cane land to give a break between successive sugar crops.

New activities undertaken during the year included the growing of sugar beans for internal consumption and experimental pilot plot of rice on land previously ravaged by floods from Kafue river.

CSO: 4700/66-E

ARMY ENGINEERS CEASE LANDMINE CLEARANCE IN TWO DISTRICTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

ARMY engineers have abandoned clearing landmines in Livingstone and Kalomo districts because of lack of fuel and transport, according to a report to the Southern Province Council.

The report, prepared by Southern Province permanent secretary, Mr Ian Sikazwe, says the Army had completed clearing landmines in Gwembe district, but the exercise was now at a standstill.

To clear Kalomo district of landmines the Army had estimated that at least five troop carriers would be needed and Army headquarters had been

requested to obtain the vehicles from civil authorities because the Army had none.

The report says that engineers had estimated that they would complete the whole exercise of clearing more than 1,000 kilometres in the two districts within three months.

But it was emphasised that with the coming of the rainy season the operation could be deferred to next year if the required logistics backing was lacking.

The report also says that although the mines had been cleared in Gwembe, many of the roads were not open to traffic because of damaged bridges and roads.

According to the report, Army engineers have found it difficult to repair the roads because only two graders are available and civilian operators are reluctant to work in the area.

Gwembe district governor, Mr Phillemon Chipeso, said this week that the district council has already submitted estimates to the Government for the reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged in the liberation war.

Mr Chipeso and member of the Central Committee, Mr Maxwell Beyani, have complained that the district is least developed in the country because of its troubled history.

CSO: 4700/66-E

NEW AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS TO BE WORKED OUT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and Australia today agreed to work out a new cooperation agreement that will increase trade between the two countries and cement further bilateral relations.

The decision to intensify economic ties was reached during talks between President Kaunda and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser at government house as Dr Kaunda continued his five-day state visit to Australia.

The two governments pledged to examine on-going projects in Zambia with a view to increasing joint cooperation.

Briefing ZANA at the end of the talks, special assistant for Press Mr Milimo Punabantu said Australia would look into new areas in which it could help Zambia.

He said the two leaders charged their ministries of agriculture to find new areas of cooperation.

Australia would help Zambia with more maize storage silos and expert personnel and would analyse the soil along Tazara to find its suitability for crop production.

Pledged

In another agreement Australia has pledged its readiness to help in training Zambia's agricultural personnel.

The pledge was made by south Australian state minister for agriculture Mr Ted Chapman when Dr Kaunda visited the wine and wheat producing Barossa valley, 76 km north-east of here.

The President flew back to Adelaide this morning in a royal Australian air force plane.

He visited vineyards and the Roseworthy agricultural college, an agricultural and research institution specialising in wheat variety research which has offered to train Zambians in wheat production,

The President said he appreciated the readiness of the Australian government to assist Zambia develop her agricultural industry through its vast experience.

"Zambia wants to go into full scale wheat production and will need help from Australia which has similar conditions as Zambia.

"Zambia will require training facilities as well as experts to guide agricultural staff in crop production."

CSO: 4700/66-E

NGWEZI RIVER BRIDGE OPENED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

Mr Liso said this when he opened a K230,000 bridge across the Ngwezi river, about 40 kilometres west of Zimba, constructed by the roads department.

Referring to the bridge, Mr Liso said what the colonial government had failed to achieve in 70 years the Zambian Government had done it in only 17 years.

The bridge links Kalomo to Chief Nyawa, one of the most productive agricultural areas.

As Mr Liso was addressing thousands of people witnessing the official opening of the bridge, several heavy duty trucks were ferrying maize from rural depots in Chief Nyawa's area to the line of rail.

Earlier Chief Nyawa thanked the Government for building the bridge, saying in the past farmers were discouraged from producing more because of lack of market.

With the opening of the bridge his people would produce more.

Witnessed

Speaking at the same function, Chief Musokotwane, whose area has now been linked with chiefs Mukuni and Nyawa, said it was only ten months ago when he witnessed the drowning of five people who were trying to cross the flooded Ngwezi river in search of food.

"If there had been a bridge by then that tragedy would have not occurred. That is why we are thanking the Party and its Government for this bridge which I personally look upon as a milestone."

He appealed to the authorities to rid Kalomo of tsetse fly which had killed more than 8,000 heads of cattle in the past few months.

Villagers celebrated the occasion with the slaughter of two cattle and a pig on the bridge.

Local brews flowed freely as guests, who included Southern Province political secretary Mr Franklin Malawo, permanent secretary Mr Ian Sikazwe, several governors and MPs were entertained to traditional dances.

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS' DEPORTATION--The deportation of illegal immigrants in the country is continuing, acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs Mr Evans Silimukulwa has said. He declined to disclose the number of aliens affected by the move after Prime Minister Mundia's directive last month that illegal immigrants must be deported immediately they were spotted. Speaking through his secretary, Mr Silimukulwa said the deportation exercise "is a continuous process". [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1]

CTU'S CLOSED-DOOR MEETINGS--The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions yesterday held a closed-door council meeting in the Mineworkers Union of Zambia's Katilungu House. Delegates were tight-lipped about its outcome. On Friday the ZCTU held an executive meeting at which the condition of the detained labour leaders who were visited by the congress officials a few weeks ago was reviewed. It is believed the same subject was discussed by the council yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Sep 81 p 1]

DOUBLING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Agricultural production has doubled since last year, Prime Minister Mundia said on arrival in Kasama at the weekend when he addressed thousands of people at the forest plantation. Mr Mundia who had come from Mbala said the story of Agriculture in all places he had visited had been that of success. He was impressed with Kasama which had doubled its production from 28,000 to 56,000 bags in the 1980/81 season. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

SOUTHERN PROVINCE 'MEAT BELT'--The Party and its Government is determined to make Southern Province the "meatbelt" by the end of this decade, provincial Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso said at the weekend. He said by 1990 the province should produce enough meat for local consumption and export. This was why all measures were being undertaken to control livestock diseases in the region. Mr Liso said this when he opened a K230,000 bridge across the Ngwezi river, about 40 kilometres west ofimba, constructed by the roads department. The Party and its Government was aware that the province was not only productive in crops, but in livestock, especially cattle and pigs. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 81 p 7]

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